APPENDIX E

FREMONT COTTONWOOD LIFE HISTORY PARAMETERS

Life History/Ecological Property Fremont Cottonwoods (<i>Populus fremontii</i>)		Reference(s)
Reproduction		
Flowering Time	February-March	Braatne et al, 1998
Seed Dispersal Time	March-April (general)	Braatne et al, 1998
	February- April (Arizona)	Shafroth, et. al, 1998
	May-July (Sacramento River)	CALFED, 1999
	April- May	Taylor, 2002
	Mid-April-mid-June (Sacramento River	Roberts et. al, 2002
Cood Diaparcal Agent	"recruitment period")	Proofing at al. 1000
Seed Dispersal Agent	Air and water	Braatne et al, 1998
Seed Dispersal Distance	Predominantly within a few hundred meters	Braatne et al, 1998
Asexual traits	Suckering	Braatne et al, 1998; Borman
		and Larson, 2002
Germination/Establishment		
Seed Viability (natural conditions)	Dry: 1-3 weeks	Braatne et al, 1998
contailioney	Dry: 1-2 weeks	Borman and Larson, 2002
	Wet: 1-2 days	Braatne et al, 1998; Borman and Larson, 2002
Seed Germination	24 hours/bare ground	Braatne et al, 1998
Seedling Root Growth Rate	4-12 millimeters/day; higher	Braatne et al, 1998
Cooding Noot Crown Natio	rates in fine silty sands than coarse gravel	
	22-32 mm/day (Sacramento River)	Roberts et. al, 2002
Ramping Rate ¹ associated with cottonwood recruitment	2.5 – 5 centimeters/day (Sacramento River)	Mahoney and Rood, 1992
	1-1.3 inches/day (2.5 – 3.25 centimeters/day)	Roberts et. al, 2002
	Find sediments can handle a higher ramping rate than	CALFED, 1999
Inundation toloranas	coarse gravels. 8 days still alive, 16 days died	Porman and Larcan 2002
Inundation tolerance		Borman and Larson, 2002
Drought tolerance	Low to None	Borman and Larson, 2002
Dormant Season	Not specified	
Growth		
Rooting Depth of Saplings, first growing season	75-150 centimeters possible	Braatne et al, 1998
Shade tolerance	Low	Merigliano, 1996
Inundation tolerance	3-4 weeks	Braatne et al, 1998
	Low tolerance; can survive	Borman and Larson, 2002

¹ Water level decline rate. Also called "water recession rate."

Life History/Ecological Property		Reference(s)
Fremont Cottonwood		
	using anaerobic respiration	
	and other techniques for a	
	short time; stress usually seen	
	within a few weeks	
Inundation & drought	Until roots reach alluvial water	Braatne et al, 1998
Vulnerability	tables, 2+ meters	
Scouring tolerance	Little to none	Braatne et al, 1998
Tree height during Sapling	5-50 centimeters @ 2-3 years	Braatne et al, 1998
Development	N. C. C.	
Dormant Season	Not specified	
Maturation		
Age at Reproductive Maturity	7+ years; flowering occurs	Rood and Mahoney, 1990
Rooting Depth of Mature	3-5 meters	Braatne et al, 1998
Stands		
Lifespan	130+ years	Braatne et al, 1998
Tree Height at Reproductive	10-15 meters	Braatne et al, 1998
Maturity		
Tree Height	6-34 meters	Taylor, 2000
Tree Diameter at Breast	0.5 – 3.9 meters	Taylor, 2000
Height		
Mature Stand Density	50-400+/hectare	Braatne et al, 1998
Drought tolerance	Moderate	
Recruitment Microsite		
Properties		
Elevation above water table ²	1-2 meters above baseflow	CALFED, 1999
	(Sacramento River)	
	5.5-9 feet (2-3 meters) above	Roberts et. al, 2002
	mean low water (Sacramento	
	River)	
	3.3 – 8.2 feet (1-3 meters)	Various studies cited in
	above mean low water	Roberts et. al, 2002
Soil	Bare ground, free of litter,	Braatne et al, 1998
	Moist, exposed substrates	·
Light	Full sunlight required	Braatne et al, 1998
"Safe Site" Qualities	Free of herbivory	Borman and Larson, 2002
	Free of competition	Borman and Larson, 2002
	Protected from scouring	CALFED, 1999
	energy due to flooding ³	,
Rosgen Stream Classifications	Usually C and low-gradient B	Borman and Larson, 2002
Troogen Gream Gracemeanene	channels; stream gradient 2%	Domair and Earson, 2002
Soil pH	6.0 to 7.0	Borman and Larson, 2002
Soil Salinity	0-1500 milligrams/liter	Braatne et al, 1998
Jon Jaminy	o 1000 minigrams/liter	Dradine et al, 1990

² Elevation seems to change with river size. Larger rivers tend to show greater distances to water table (Roberts et. al., 2002)

³ Sites protected by flood scour, such as meander cutoffs, and sites with low shear stress, such as point bars opposite an actively eroding (retreating) bank (CALFED, 1999).

Life History/Ecological Property		Reference(s)
Fremont Cottonwoods (Populus fremontii)		
Other Causes of Mortality		
Competing Land Uses	Mowing, development	
Herbivory	Beaver, Livestock	